The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,389.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—Delivered free.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do.	„ 1 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 1st January 1876, at 4 P. M.

Jan. 1876.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Tuticorin	9
„ Pamberry	2	„ Colombo	10
„ Yingoria	2	„ Galle	11
„ Goa	2	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	4	„ Madras	13
„ Cannanore	5	„ Visagapatam	19
„ Tellicherry	5	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Calicut	6	„ Calingapatam	20
„ Beypore	6	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Cochin	7	„ False Point	21
„ Alleppey	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	Jan. 23

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Falembang, Penti-nak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves BUSREH	19
„ Kurrachee	Jan. 1876. 4	„ Mahomerah	19
„ Muscat	7	„ Bushire	21
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Linga	26
„ Linga	11	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Muscat	30
„ Fao	15	„ Jask	30
„ Mahomerah	15	„ Guader	31
Arrive BUSREH	16	„ Kurrachee	Feb. 4
		Arrives BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SUNDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avant, will be despatched on MONDAY next the 3rd January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangiore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£6
Suez	36	23	9
Port Said	36	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	36	14-10

(Including Wines.) (Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March 1876
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board:

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272 490	.....	.....	31st Dec.
TRINACRIA	2107 424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	29th Jan.
UROPA	2277 424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	22nd Feb.
TOPIA	2731 670	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500 Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 200 „ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec. Jan. 1876.
KRIVA	C. J. Parrin	2809	450	3rd—Southampton.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450	10th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	17th—Southampton.
LAMBERT	A. Symmons	3422	450	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Dec. 1875, at 2 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GWALIOR, Captain J. C. Barot, 2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on and claim of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st December 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY, FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 490 H.P., Captain James Land, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, 31st December. This steamer has superior accommodation, having been recently altered and fitted up to suit the INDIAN PASSENGER TRADE.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th January 1876. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 5
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 5
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 0

Children under 3 years of age, Free: above 3 and under 12 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 10th December 1875.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. VIXEN, Captain O'Kelly's, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously PASSED by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Vixen.

Bombay, 22nd December 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZEBBINO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. NO CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Materials of Wooden Bungalow, old Iron, &c., &c., at the Byculla Iron Works, opposite the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 4th January next, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Iron Works, opposite the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla, the materials of wood'en Bungalow, old iron, casks, packing cases, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF MASTS, SAILS, YARDS, BOATS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, ROPES AND OTHER SHIP'S MATERIALS ON BOARD THE SHIP WATERWITCH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January next, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on board the ship Waterwitch, the Masts, Sails, Boats, Crains, Anchors, Capstain, Tanks, Pulleys, Wire Riggings, different kinds of Ropes, Cabin Furniture, and other ship's materials belonging to the above mentioned ship.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid for and the goods removed from on board.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.—AUCTION SALE of extensive land with an upper storied large Bungalow thereon at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of January 1876, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction (unless previously sold by private contract) on the premises by order of the Trustees of Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama & Co., the following valuable landed property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Nepean Sea Road, on Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the said Nepean Sea Road in the registration subdistrict of Khoolesh wur, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 126, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and containing by admeasurement about 17,327 8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by a public road known as Nepean Sea Road, on the west by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Honorable Narrayen Wassoodewjee, on the north by the property belonging to the estate of Govindjee Teipall, Esq., and on the south by the property of Kulliandass Kirparam, Esq.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply at the office of the Trustees at No. 52, Victoria Building, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in English, Hindustani, Gujurati, and Persian, in Oriental and Roman Characters, in Seven Parts, with Explanatory Notes, Copious Vocabularies, &c., &c. By Munshi Rahmanjee Dosabhai. Price Rs. 10. Strongly bound in cloth, 746 Pages, Royal 8vo. Opinions of the Press on application.

By the Same Author.

USEFUL SENTENCES, in English, Persian and Arabic, in Roman characters. Price Re 1.

SAKUNTALA NATAK, in Urdu. Price 8 Annas.

TAZKARBUL HUKMA, or LIVES OF THE PHILOSOPHERS, in Gujarati. Price Rs. 3.

COOPER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., Kalbadavee, Bombay.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES, 4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on all assurances, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire nett Premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10-8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, JEDDAH, HODIEDA AND SUEZ.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S MADINA, 810 Tons, 112 H. P., Commander E. C. RUSSEL, as above on FRIDAY next, the 31st December 1875, at 5 P. M. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1875,

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in the Club House on SATURDAY, January 29th 1876, at 5-0 P. M.

J. WESTALL,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 27th December 1875

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the above Company falls due on the 1st proximo and will be RECEIVED at the Office of the Undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th December 1875.

NOTICE.

ORDERS are now being registered at the VICTORIA GARDENS for a SUPPLY (from the 1st of January) of LUCERN GRASS from the Gardens. Rate delivered in Bombay annas 8 per Bombay maund, in the Gardens annas 7. FLOWERS and PLANTS for sale at reasonable rates.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DRAWBACK ON COTTON DESPATCHED FROM DHOND TO BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, if COTTON, from the Nuggur District, is DESPATCHED from DHOND STATION to BOMBAY, in quantities of not less than (30,000) THIRTY THOUSAND MAUNDS between THIS DATE and the 30TH SEPTEMBER 1876, by any merchant or bona fide firm, carrying on business at Ahmednugger, a DRAWBACK of FIFTEEN PER CENT., on the amount paid for Carriage, will be allowed. Merchants or Dealers who intend to claim this allowance must give advice accordingly before the end of January next, either to the District Traffic Manager, Poona, or to the Undersigned, and no drawback will be allowed to any firm which does not give such notice within the specified time.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th December 1875.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

JUST Received, Christmas Plum Puddings, Mince Meat, Bon-Bons, Cousaques, Holly Sprays, Hams, Bacon and Cheese every Mail, Copenhagen Butter, also just to hand.

JUST LANDED.

FRENCH PRESERVES—Fruits in SYRUP and in BRANDY. Patés de Foie Truffés, A-paragus, French Beans, &c. Vermouth and Claret Lavender Water.

ALBERT KUNKLER & Co.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE STORES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, the 31st instant and 1st January respectively.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 27th December 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, (now under Voluntary Liquidation.)

LUXMIDASS KHIMJEE and GORDHANDASS KHIMJEE ..... Petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 24th day of December 1875 presented to the HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE GREEN by LUXMIDASS KHIMJEE and GORDHANDASS KHIMJEE, trading under the Name and Firm of Luxmidass Khimjee, Contributories of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January 1876. Any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 27th day of December 1875.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.
Apollo Street, No. 6.

HONI SOIT QUE MAL Y PENSE. DIEU ET MON DROIT.

GRAND ATHLETIC, ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT, INTERMIXED WITH PHYSICAL FEATS, CRUICKSHANK ROAD, ESPLANADE.

SENIOR A. DEL RIO, SPANISH ARTISTE, assisted by Lady Amateurs, MADAME CAROLINA and MISS CAROLINA, and his Pupils, six in number, will have the honour to appear

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER 1875.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Class Reserved Seats	Rs.	4 0
1st Class Chairs	„	3 0
2nd do.	„	2 0
3rd Class Benches	„	1 0
4th Class Standing	„	0 8

Children under 12 years half price only for 1st and 2nd Class. Tickets can be had at the Town Hall; Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s; the Grand Road Hotel; Messrs. Furtado & Co.'s Library; Mr. Munjee Canjee's Shop, No. 7, Khalasee Chukla Road; and at the door of the Arena.

Admittance at half-past 8; Performance at 9 sharp.

A very good Band will be in attendance, playing many Spanish Airs.

VIVAT REGINA!

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

RS. 20 REWARD,—LOST, 2 NOTES of Rs. 100 each on 27th instant, in the Fort. Apply Co-Operative Stores.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for GUN ROOM, H. M. S. UNDAUNTED, Flag Ship, East India Station. Enquire on Board.

FOR SALE, a SMALL NUTMEG GREY ARAB RIDING HORSE, believed to be sound, 7 yrs old. Price 450 Rupees. Apply to "H," care of this Office.

TO LET, the SPACIOUS and AIRY QUARTERS on the Top Floor, above Mr. Neubero's, 4, Medow Street. Apply on the premises.

NOTICES.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

The extensive reputation of our Oil having led others to imitate our brand and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of oil against such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped of the high *Screw Tops*. None are genuine without our stamp on the screw top.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 321, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

HELMETS AND FELT HATS.

ASQUITH AND CO. have just Landed the following New Shapes, manufactured by Lincoln, Bennett and Ellwood & Co.

DRESS HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s extra quality Drab	11 8	12 0
Do. do. do. do. Black	14 0	16 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credits. Rs. a.
Asquith and Co.'s made specially light, Drab	9 0	10 0
Do. do. do. Black	12 8	14 0

FELT HATS.
THE LATEST SHAPES FOR EVENING WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "Rodney"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown.	7 8	8 8
The "Talbot"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown.	7 8	8 8
The "Selborne"—soft Black Felt—high round Crown	7 8	8 8
The "Talbot"—soft Drab Felt—high flat Crown.	8 0	9 0
The "Burleigh"—soft Brown Felt—high flat Crown	8 8	9 8
The "Bedford"—stiff Black Felt—high flat Crown.	8 0	9 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credits. Rs. a.
The "Stamford"—stiff Black Felt—high round Crown	8 0	9 0
The "Elgin"—stiff Black Felt—medium Height.	7 8	8 8
The "Shelly"—stiff Brown Felt—high round Crown	8 8	9 8
The "Shelly"—stiff Drab Felt—high round Crown	8 8	9 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.
FOR TRAVELLERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "Glengary"	5 0	6 0
Soft Stitched Tweed	5 0	6 0
Tweed Turbans	3 8	4 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credits. Rs. a.
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4 8	5 0
Sealskin Turbans	4 8	5 0

SHIKAR HELMETS.
ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, white Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0	17 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality, extra layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16 0	18 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early morning Wear	8 8	10 0
The "Teral Hat." Best quality made	18 0	20 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0	18 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Extra Quality covered White Doe	20 0	23 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, each	7 8	8 8

ORDERS FROM THE MOFUSSIL RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION AND ARE DESPATCHED AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, 23 and 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOTS IN INDIA:—
BOMBAY: 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, OPPOSITE DHURUMTOLLAH TANK.
LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE ABOVE BRANCH DEPOTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age.	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable scale.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs. 38 12 5	Rs. 31 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company. Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD, CUBBIT TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E London, June 1875.—The late Firm of YARROW & HEDLEY having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches see *Berwick Advertiser*, June 30th, 1838) in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. Robert McKendrick (for 12 years Manager of Engineers with Messrs C. Powis & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and intend carry on under the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co., so that our Customers must feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly pra tical and scientific manner. I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed support.

My Firm have secured the following monopolies:—

1. **The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon, "Beteley's" Principle whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught, of water, as the propelling power is under the centre, of the bilge—easy turning without a rudder—and Racing prevented.**
2. **The manufacture of "Cooper and Sterne's" Patent Rotary Engines, with the privilege of making and fitting same, which may be adapted for small Pleasure Steamers at a great reduction in price.**
3. **"Hedley's" Patent Duplex Hydraulic Boat Lowering and Hoisting App ratus (No. 4293) whereby Boats and Launches may be speedily and safely lowered in cases of emergency at sea or for landing Mails and Passengers where large Vessels are prevented going near the shore.**

ROBERT HEDLEY.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; th s is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LAPELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

caring Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Patron.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
President.
Field Marshal His Royal Highness, the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c. &c. &c.
Trustees.
The Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I
Lieut-General Sir A J LAWRENCE, K.C.B.
Lieut-Col E BUCKLE, R.E.
Chairman.—Lieut. General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B

Abstract of General Rules.

1.—The Daughters of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible.
2.—The ages for admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.
3.—Elections take place in June and December.
4.—Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.
5.—Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.
6.—Each Donation of £5-5-0, or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.
7.—Each Annual Subscription of 10-6, or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all elections during the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 27TH DEC. 1875.

AFTER an interruption of nearly an entire week we have now public commercial telegrams down to the evening of the 24th, but as the Home markets closed then not to be reopened until to-morrow morning, we may look for another long interval of silence unless the Suez Cable is repaired in the meantime.

As regards Cotton, very little change has apparently taken place during the week. The tone of the market has been dull throughout with small daily sales, but prices have not changed on the spot. "To arrive" however a decline of 1/16d, to ⅛d. has taken place, New Good Fair Omra G. F. clause January-February shipment Canal being quoted at 5⅞, and February-March shipment at 5 5/16d. per lb. The depressing influence is doubtless the American Receipts which show an increase of 34,000 bales for the week and 174,000 since 1st September as compared with last year. The figures are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873.
Week's Receipts.....	197,000	163,000	216,000
,, Exports to G. K.—	68,000	70,000	52,000
,, ,, Continent..	46,000	32,000	40,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	2,154,000	1,980,000	1,763,000
Exports to G. K.....	680,000	750,000	555,000
,, Continent..	454,000	246,000	239,000
Stocks at the Ports.....	751,000	739,000	735,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant, compares with the previous two years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Total Supply of all kinds	2,470,000	2,531,350	2,175,350
,, Surats	500,000	612,950	720,860

Price of Mid. Orleans...	7 3-16d.	7 5-8d.	8 9-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	4 11-16d.	4¾d.	5 9-16d.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market has not changed throughout the week, Friday's report giving the town as devoid of animation at last week's prices.

The London General Produce Markets have scarcely fluctuated. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered. Bombay Linseed is 3d. per cwt lower.

Money at home is in much the same position. The Bank of England return published on Thursday shows a decline in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities from 42½ to 41½ per cent. The Reserve is less by £562 500 and bullion by £625,000, Discounts having increased by £437,500. On Thursday the market rate of discount was 3 under the Bank minimum and the rate of discount on 6 months "Bank" bills 2½ to 3 per cent., but since then £420,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank for France, which may possibly have hardened things somewhat.

The weekly Metal quotations show an advance of £1 per ton in Copper Braziers, a decline of ½d. per lb. in Yellow Metal Braziers, and a decline of 5s. per ton in Silecian Spelter.

Enfaced Rupee Paper was quoted the same as on the previous Saturday, Fours 91½; Fours-and-a-half, 92; Fives-and-a-half, 96.

Consols after declining to 93⅞ were quoted on Friday again at 93¾; French Rentes at 104½. Bar Silver has fallen to 56½d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 23rd instant shows the following changes:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O	Inc.	Rs.	18,05,810
Do do Branches.....	Inc.		10,711
Deposits	Dec.		3,97,606
Government Securities.....	Dec.		2,10,892
Loans	Inc.		1,41,778
Bills Discounted.....	Dec.		8,02,592
Bullion	Dec.		38,384
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.		2,74,191
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.		21,58,271

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has been quiet with a downward tendency. Only a small business has been done all round, sellers apparently only placing what they absolutely required for the mail, while Bankers have been more willing buyers than sellers. We call:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 1-16	Per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 9 15-16	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 15-16	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10	,,

On Calcutta there has been nothing doing and 99⅞ for demand and 99⅞ for 60 days' sight are purely nominal quotations.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and we hear of no business. Fours, Rs. 101½ to ⅝; Fours-and-a-half 102⅝ to ¾; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 107¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with next to nothing doing and no change in prices.

In COTTON we have not heard of any actual purchases. Dealers are still holding out for previous rates and buyers show less willingness to go down with small lots in the face of the duller accounts from home.

FREIGHTS are extremely quiet. By loading Canal Steamers for Liverpool £2-2 6 to £2-3-9 are the current rates with very little cargo offering. January-February loading is nominally £2-7-6 but shippers seem determined not to engage forward. The iron sailing ship Rajpoot was chartered for Havre during the holidays at £2-10 with concessions and to-day the Benciough has been fixed for London at £2-5 with concessions.

PIECE GOODS are extremely quiet and no business of any importance has been done.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 23rd December compared with the statement issued on 18th December:—

LIABILITIES.	18th Dec. Rs.	23rd Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of do do. ..... ,, 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	38,96,768	57,02,576
Do. do. do. at Branches.	12,93,055	12,33,766
Other Deposits	2,00,76,373	1,96,8 6,760
Post Bills	41,174	41,174
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,18,692	5,75,571
	3,75,31,000	3,90,06,852
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	53,30,184	51,19,292
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,65,509	20,16,715
Loans on Security of do. do.	15,01,905	16,43,681
Current Accounts, overdrawn	554	3,661
Bills Discounted	1,07,95,768	99,93,266
Stamps	4,609	4,684
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,10,064		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000		
	3,75,064	3,75,064
Bullion	3,26,315	3,17,986
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	5,21,937	7,98,128
Cash and Currency Notes	1,66,77,152	1,88,35,423
	3,75,31,000	3,90,06,852

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th December 1875

	Open 1278½ Miles. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,67,313	8	0
Merchandize	2,94,380	0	0
Telegraph	852	0	0
Earths Trains	322	8	0
Total Rs.....	4,62,868	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles, ... Total Rs.....	4,34,964	8	11
Increase Rs.....	27,903	7	1

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN'S OFFICE, Thursday Evening.

A MONTH ago we expressed surprise at the downward course of exchange, and the easing off in value of money, and hazarded the prophecy that immediately the unemployed money which was being used so freely by some of the Banks in buying bills for forward delivery became exhausted, a higher exchange and dearer money would set in. Up to last Mail day, there was little or no sign of such a reaction setting in; money became still easier, and exchange drooped, in spite of most influences telling rather strongly the other way. Any little hardening proved shortlived, and quickly passed away. The time, however, appears now to have arrived for the Money Market to fall into a natural position, and the demand for money, which set in moderately last week, has made further progress this week. A decidedly stronger front has been exhibited, both by money and by exhange, and although rates for the former are not yet dearer, they are undoubtedly firmer, and the Bank's position will not bear much more weakening without a rise in rates being established. Besides a local trade demand, both Burmah and Bombay must now very shortly require some assistance, and although the Government balances here are not now very strong, the large scale of the Secretary of State's late drawings on Bombay will likely necessitate the transmission of bullion from this side. The proportion of cash to liabilities at the Bank of Bengal is this week educed to 63¾ per cent., the cash having decreased close on 29 lakhs. The public demand has been even greater than that, namely, close on 34 lakhs, of which 23½ lakhs has gone out of the private deposits, and the remainder in shape of discounts, loans, &c. The Government balances show a small increase of 3 lakhs, the remaining 2 lakhs being provided by changes in the minor items. To some extent it is possible that this week's withdrawals from the deposits may have occurred in connection with the presence of so many Maharajas and other wealthy natives in town, for which, part of the large increase in the deposits early in the month may have been a preparation, but there is no doubt that the ordinary trade demand for money is increasing in importance at last.

There is a better appearance in the Import Market, and holders generally are showing firmness. Dealers stocks must have got very low, and there is no reason to think that retail business has not been proceeding favourably, so a better demand may be expected after the present festivities are over.

The Produce Markets have been quiet this week, but the export lists are large, and there will be a large quantity of indigo sold before the end of the year.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has taken a very decided step towards a rise, and the nature of the selling, as well as the higher rates given, places the market in an apparently stronger position than for sometime back. The rise has been continuous during the week, and rates closed at their best. For to-morrow's Mail business was concluded last evening, the Christmas holidays having commenced to-day, and every one having been occupied to-day with the Prince of Wales' landing. In Bank Bills, at six months' sight, business for this Mail commenced at 1-9 ¾, soon advanced to 1-9 15-16, and finally, yesterday, to 1-10, but only a moderate amount of buying was tempted out by the advance, and the whole remitting for the Mail is comparatively small. In Telegraphic Transfer a fair amount has been taken at 1-9½ to 9-16, also some demand at 1-9 9-16 to ⅝, and three months' sight at 1-9 11-16 to ¾. Credits have been in fair supply, beginning at 1 9-15-16, with later transactions at 1-10 to 1-10 1-16, closing even higher. Document Bills are rather increasing in supply, and perhaps the larger proportion was placed early in the week at 1-10 1-16 to ⅛, but a fair amount went yesterday at 1-10 3-16 to ¼. The final rates yesterday afternoon were as under:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer...	1s. 9 9-16
Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9 9-16 to ⅝d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight..	1s. 9 11-16 to ⅝d.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..	1s. 9 15-16 to 1-10d.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight....	1s. 10½ to 3-16d.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,	1s. 10¼

France.—Rates are quite unchanged, still quoting at 2.32 *f.* for three, and at 2.34*f.* for six months' sight documents.

Homeby.—Bank demand stands at 4 annas premium, and sixty days' sight at 8 annas discount.

China.—In absence of business, the price of thirty-day private bills is called at Rs. 220 per dlr. 100.

The issue of Council Bills, which took place in London on the 15th, went at an average of 1-9 7/16 on both Presidencies, being a sixteenth under previous average, but that has had no effect on the upward movement here. The next issue will take place on Wednesday, 5th January.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Although the market remains very quiet, with very little business doing, a decidedly better feeling seems gaining ground, and unless the Money Market should become stringent, there is the probability of a better business next month. It is not thought that a moderate advance in the price of money would have an unfavourable effect. The calls that have during the year been hanging over the Share Market are now about exhausted, and no new schemes are being brought out, whilst a good deal of money is being let loose in shape of dividends.

Government Securities have become dull again, and 2 premium for four per cents. seems enough to check a rise. The week's business has been small, and includes Fours at 102, Four and a-half at 102⅛ and 102⅜, and in Five and a-half nothing. Closing quotations are—

4 per cents	102
4½ ,, ...	102½
5½ ,, ...	107½

Bank Shares keep dull, and rather lower prices have been accepted. Bengal's 1,435, National's 109, 108½, and again 109, and Delhi's 183.

Tea Shares are not lively, but prices are fairly steady, and Singell's have been dealt in at the higher prices of 103 and 104. Central Cachar's have again brought 117 and there has been a little business in the following: Burkola's ex-dividend at 95, Ghota Nagpore's at 106, Gowhatty's at 87, Borsillahs at 104, Deking's at 60, and Kurseong and Darjeeling contributories at 65.

Spinning Mill Shares are rather irregular, and prices not altogether maintained. Barnagore's have been sold at 89 and 88½ Howrahs at 75 and 76, Budge-Budge's ex-dividend at 67, but Oriental's have brought 68, and Calcutta's 98; Bowreah's have been dealt in at 87 and 85.

Coal Shares.—A small transaction is reported in Bengal's at 1,400 ex-dividend, a rise of 50 Rupees.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Very little enquiry. India General Steam at 410, and Watson's Press at 55, being about extent of the business effected.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th December as compared with that for 14th December:—

LIABILITIES.	14th December. Rs.	A.	P.	20th December. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,03,340	13	1	18,03,313	13	1
Treasury Balance	2,63,30,198	9	8	2,66,17,587	9	2
Other Deposits	2,89,37,018	6	0	2,66,16,679	4	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,60,998	9	5	7,41,200	14	4
Sundries	7,87 693	8	5	8,0 ,3002	2	1
	Rs. 8,05,14,846	14	7	7,85,59,685	11	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities.....	1,74,54,433	14	4	1,74,55,132	0	6
Loans on Govt. Securities.	62,14,3 2	3	10	62,61,681	3	10
Credits on ditto ...	32,45,804	15	10	34,05,698	15	0
Bills discounted.....	1,41,55,514	9	9	1,0 ,84,702	6	11
Dead Stock	10,57,430	3	6	10,57,845	11	9
Stamps	10,057	7	6	10,021	6	6
Balances with other Banks	5,97,704	6	2	4,86,271	11	10
Sundries.....	1,41,937	3	4	1,42,201	12	7
Bullion	7,864	4	9	9,374	2	9
Cash at Head Office	4,28,87,149	5	0	1,21,38,207	8	11
Do. at Branches	3,76,27,897	9	7	2,25,38,903	10	10
	Rs. 8,05,14,846	14	7	7,85,59,685	11	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE AMALTHEA, 683 tons, Captain B. Erichson, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE SHIP EXCELSIOR, 1,217 tons, Captain J. G. Soslin, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE S. S. PERLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Junjeera in ballast.

THE SHIP GOLDEN AGE, 1,149 tons, Captain H. C. Quicke, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Shield (July 22nd), brought a cargo of 1,395 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP SALSETTE, 1,340 tons, Captain J. Mackay which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Rangoon (December 2nd), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE SHIP VERONA, 1,870 tons, Captain A. J. Philp, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool, (September 4th), brought a cargo of 1,647 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE SHIP PRINCE OSCAR, 1,292 tons, Captain T. Y. Pawles, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Liverpool (September 3rd), brought a cargo of 1,807 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Scott and Co.

THE BARQUE CHOICE, 394 tons, Captain J. Harrison, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius, (November 11th), brought a cargo of 7,616 bags sugar, and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Mandvie (December 23rd), brought a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers. She sailed on the 26th instant for same ports with one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowden, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mrs. J. B. D'Souza and four children, For diffrent Ports.—One hundred and fifty-two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. CALCUTTA, 547 tons, Captain J. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Leckie, and three servants, Mr. G. Ayerst, Lieut. Selby, Mr. C. G. Fabry, Mr. F. D. Stranock, and forty-one deck passengers.

THE B. S. I. N. Co.'s S. S. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Genl and Mrs. Bell, Dr. Smith, Lieut. Hockin, G. Stutley, Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. C. C. D. Hutcheson, and sixty-eight deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Calcutta (s).....	Nailer	Bussorah, Dec 9.
	Africa (s).....	Hutcheson ...	Calcutta, Dec 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Cutch.
27	Bangalore (s)	Alderson	Aden and Suez.
	Puttialla (s).....	Crowden	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearan ces yesterday Ship Excelsior, Joslin, to Rangoon.
Barque Amalthea, Erichsen, to Akyab.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
23	C. of Canterbury (s)...	Robertson...Liverpool, Nov 16.
	Osborne (s).....	Durrant ..... Madras, Dec 19.
	Corrients.....	Climie ..... Liverpool, Aug 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
23	Selt (s)	....
	Pilot (s).....	....
	Hippolyta	....

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s, hogsheads portwine, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 3 casks hardware, F Ardaseer Dawar; 20 boxes tinned plates, Hassunally Lallmeya.
Vixon s, 300 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot, 7 packages earthenware, Jaffer Sowjee; 35 casks yellow ochre, Abdool Hossein Tyebjee; 20 barrels whiting, Byramjee Nusserwanjee; 35 casks hardware, Moosajee Esmailjee; 227 cases oilmanstores and 2 cases medicine, Sarafally Heptoola.
Strathclyde s, 2 crates earthenware, Ludha Ebram and Co.
Tartar s, 6 bundles copper bolts and 1 keg paint, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Tagus s, 6 cases cheese, Cursetjee and Rustomjee.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s, 50 boxes brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s, 151 boxes brandy, Jemsetjee Framjee; 20 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 6 cases champagne, Manockjee Jemsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 143 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 17 bales wool, C Ramjee; 150 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Tagus s, 115 bales wool, H Vassonjee and V Dewchund; 83 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee; 72 bales cotton, V Coorjee; 40 bales wool, M Momun; 29 bales wool, C Nensey; 256 bags linseed, Nyabhoy and Co.
Macedona s, 255 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 191 bags pepper, 28 bags ginger and 67 bags gall, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 406 bags myrabollans, Runchordass Toolseedas; 328 bags myrabollams, D Dharsey; 200 bags myrabollems, J Pursotum; 1,660 bags wheat, Stearne Hobart and Co; 38 bales wool, D Bhanjee and Co; 27 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 60 bales cotton, N Khuttow; 43 bales cotton, B Poonsee and Co; 51 bales cotton, E Bhanjee; 50 bales wool, D Govindjee; 320 bags myrabollams, J Pursotum; 33 bales wool, H Kholdass, for London.
Volkerden, 200 bags linseed, Daley Scott and Co.
Khiva s, 7 bales carpets, C Rahimchundass; 5 cases ginger and 1 case silk, Ahmed Ebram Akbar, G E A Cader; 7 bales hides, C Tarmahomed; 2 bales hides, H Noormahomed; 3 bales hides, Ismail Yusoof; 3 bales hides, M Gulsaman; 16 bales hides, and 3 cases peacock feathers, H Ahmed Mahomed; 67 cases peacock feather, M L okmanjee; 382 bags myrabollams, T Anderjee; 16 bales fishmaws, N Allanakhia; 100 cases Dhamun, Mahomed Hossein, R A Rum; 3 bales hides, M H Hassum; 17 cases M of P shells, Joosub Lutiff; 200 bags ginger, F and C Co; 35 cases cardamoms, N Khuttow; 157 cases oilbaums, Pestonjee Asstur.

FOR HULL.

Lalla, 1,600 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Khiva s, 15 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Harald Haarfager s, 500 bags gingellyseed, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s, 34 cases sharkfins, F Khakey; 95 boxes fishmaws and sharkfins, C Ebram; 19 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, G J Mahamed; 45 bales twist, C Ebram; 56 bales twist, D Rattonsee; 10 orts sandlwood, C Byramjee; 3 orts cambay stone, V Jumnadass; 1 box E teeth, H Nusserwanjee; 72 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co; 25 bales cotton, L khuttow; 156 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 86 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia; 37½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 44 chests opium, C Ebram; 98 chests opium, N J Ebram; 31 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 17 chests opium, E D Lungrana; 18 chests opium, R Khimjee and Co; 19 chests opium, Tata and Co; 15 chests opium, H Manockram; 20 chests opium, Tata and Co; 24 chests opium, H Manockram; 20 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 14 chests opium, G Chajooram; 25 chests opium, H E Ellias; 30 chests opium, H A N Mahomed; 37 chests opium, G Pershory; 161 bales cotton, M Momad; 19 cases sharkfins, F Khakey; 38 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 38 chests opium, F Lachmeenarain; 9 chests opium, H J A Bamjee; 17 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 304 pieces and 6 bundles E Teeth, J Peerbhoy; 22½ chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 1,000 baskets chillies, S H Ahmed; 115 chests opium, Tata and Co; 24 chests opium, G Kvojiali; 9½ chests opium, R Premsook.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s, 8 chests opium, R Jugnath; 31½ chests opium, T Setaram; 39 chests opium, F Hormusjee and Co; 7 chests opium, F Murbokhsee; 16 chests opium, G Buldewdass; 25 chests opium, "Manockram; 5 chests opium, G Shobhagmull; 2 chests opium, B Joomkha; 29 chests opium, J Ramjee; 34 chests opium, M Maloo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2092 Khedive (s), Steward—Mail, 17th Jan.
1506 Khiva (s), Perrins—Mails, 3rd Jan.

FOR LONDON OR HAVRE.

495 Valkyrien, Edom.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1453 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1547 Tagus (s), Tyson—Nusserwanjee Dinshaw.
1022 Zante (s), Fox—Remington & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1944 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HULL.

1099 Lalla, Vance.
1567 Nyanza (s), Fisher—N. Dinshaw.
1371 Z. Ring, Moran—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1178 Bangalore (s), Alderton—Mails, 27th Dec.
1203 Peru (s), McIven—Mails, 10th Jan.

FOR GENOA.

1313 Sumatra (s), Osborne—C. Grondona.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1356 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltberg.

FOR RICE PORTS.

433 Amalthea, Erichson.
891 Carnajah, Downey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
537 Grandloven, Middleton.
554 Guiseppe Maggio, Lavarello.
1146 Golden Eye, Gardiner.
838 Roma Capitole, Ostili.

FOR HONGKONG.

1720 Gwalior (s), Babot—Mails, 28th December.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1314 Ethiopia (s), Starratt—B. I. S. N. Co.
663 Ellen Isabella, Deputy.
1138 Glenroy, Bews.
1082 Magnolia, Wilson.

FOR KURRACHEE.

347 Kurrachee (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. C.
918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1005 Diadem, Smith.
1041 Buxine, Roy—Wallace & Co.
1232 Excelsior, Joslin—Wallace & Co.
975 Mindora, Scott—Killick Nixon & Co.
1098 Nimrod, Lyle—Wallace & Co.
1094 Stamboul, Lee—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

155 Keerata Roodreen, Nacoda.
204 Leticia, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

318 Africa (s), Hutcheson—B. I. S. N. Co.
206 Alfred Michael, S renon.
993 Antrim, Pemberton—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
815 Blencleugh, Webster—M Nusserwanjee.
276 Benefactress, Moddrell—R. Latham & Co.
547 Calcutta (s) Nailer—B. I. S. N. Co.
1112 Choice, Masters.
990 City Camp, Green.
464 Corsair, Trotz.
374 Choice, Hanson.
482 Fairy, Johnson.
1497 Harmonia, Small.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
786 Norwood, Nathroes.
1456 Othello, Riffen—W. Nicol & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
982 Princess Somawatty, Anderson—F. Muir & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar, Pawles—Finlay Scott & Co.
1340 Salsette, Mackay—Wallace & Co.
391 Susan E. Voorhis, Fulford—Bell, Brandenburgh & Co.
1055 Sea Chief, Phillips.
1081 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1271 Varuna, Philip—Ritchie Stewart & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

107 Amizad-, Nacoda.
80 Emanuel, Nacoda.
99 Futtay Islam, Nacoda.
1185 Futtay Mobarack, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Esau bin Celifa.
934 St. Bernard Tullock—S. Trabjee & Co.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—[Gun-boat.]

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

374 Abyssinia (s). 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
4173 Crocodile (s). 4, Skinner.
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Newcastle, Douglas.
3039 Undaunted (s) 31, Campbell—(Flag Ship.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	30·012
Temperature of the Air.....	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	55·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·610
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·8
Minimum do.	70·2
General Direction of wind	NNE, ENE, E, W, WNW, NW NE, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	177

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Hogg, Major, Bombay Dy Qr Mr Gl, on duty, fr m Poona.
Hallewell, Lieut, Bengal The R Scott, on sick leave, from Meean-Meer.
Walter, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Kinlock, Captain, Bengal 6th Rifles, on Med Cert, from Rawul-Pindee.

DECEMBER 25.

Borros, Major, Bombay Commt Dept, on Med Cert, on leave, from Poona.
Gell, Lieut, Bombay R Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 26.

Cooke, Brigadier Genl, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Madras.
Roger, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Deesa.
Feltmand, Captain, Bombay 59th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
St Hill, Major, Madras A D C to Sir F Haines, on duty, from Madras.
Pike, Lieut, Bombay R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Neville, Lieut, Bombay R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Wilkinson, Lieut, Madras R E, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Knox, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, H C, from leave, fr m Matheran.
Dick, Surg Maj, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 27.

Leckie, Captain, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Bell, Major Genl, Bombay R E, on leave, from Colombo.
Sebby, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 24.

Lechmere, Captain, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave.

DECEMBER 25.

Riddell, Surg Major, Bombay 10th Regt N I, on duty. to Deesa
Hogg, Major, Bombay Dy Qr Mr Genl, on duty, to Carwar.

DECEMBER 26.

Mackinnon, Major, Bengal Dy A A Genl for Musketry, to Deesa
Ghazie Khan.

DECEMBER 27.

Hughes, Lieut Col, Bengal 83rd Regt, to join, to Jhansie.
Tenison, Sub Lieut, Bengal 83rd Regt, to join, to Jhansie.
Cooke, Brig Genl, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Dec. 25.)

The Revd G T Carruthers, Chaplain of Sitabaldi, reported his arrival from furlough, at Bombay, on the 15th inst, and assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur, on the 20th idem, after noon.

Mr J H Fisher, C S, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 18th inst from furlough to Europe, the usual subsidiary leave is granted to him to enable him to join his appointment at Balaghat, to which district he has been posted as Offg Depy Comr, 3rd class.

Col J Ashburner, Depy Comr, Balaghat, on being relieved by Mr J H Fisher, C S, Offg Depy Comr, is transferred to Bilaspur. This cancels so much of Notification No 4 G, dated 13th ultimo, as refers to the transfer of Mr H J MacGeorge, Offg Depy Comr, to Bilaspur.

Mr A U Fanshawe, C S, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Nagpur Dist, from Capt J W Macdougall, Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 13th Dec 1875.

Capt J W Macdougall, Asst Comr, received charge of the Kamptee Subdivision, Nagpur Dist, from Major F L Playfair, Cant Mag, on the afternoon of the 14th Dec 1875.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, December 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lt A K Macpherson, Cant Mag of Mooltan, and Lt A de C Rennick, Offg Cant Mag of Jullundur, are appointed to act as Camp Mags at Delhi, respectively, the 30th Nov and 11th Dec 1875, respectively, until the departure of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Maj E A C Lambert, Cant Mag of Peshawar, is appointed to act as Cant Mag of Jullundur, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of L A Fe C Rennick, with effect from the afternoon, of the 6th Dec 1875.

Rony Surg R B Wrather, Civil Surg of Madhopur, has obtained two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th Dec 1875.

Surg Maj H Thom, Civil Surg of Gurdaspur, is placed in visiting charge of Madhopur during the absence of Honorary Surg Wrather.

Mr G Hughes, Asst Comr, from Umballa to Kasauli, as a temporary arrangement.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr T W H Tolbort, Offg Depy Comr, Thang, in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Order No 3541, of 24th Sept 1875, is extended by one day.

Mr J S Campbell, a Judge of the High Court, Punjab, has obtained eleven days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th Dec 1875.

So much of Gazette Order No 116, of 15th Oct, as transfers Mr D N Turnbull, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, from Kangra to Hissar, is cancelled.

Mr D N Turnbull, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is deputed to Delhi on special duty in connection with the Camp of Exercise pending the sanction of the Govt of India.

Mr S H D'Arcy, Clerk, 3rd class Ist grade, attached to the New Delhi Branch Division Upper Jumna Canal, is allowed privilege leave for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr B W Neale, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, from the Special Survey Division Derajat Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 12th Oct 1875, to the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, which he joined on the forenoon of the 15th Ultimo.

Mr H E Vyall, Clerk, 2nd class, 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Supdg Engr, Lower Bari Doab Circle, is allowed privilege leave for seventy-five days, with effect from the 2nd Jan 1876 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr C Fleming, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, from the Hansi Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 21st Nov 1875, to the Head Works Division, Western Jumna Canal, which he joined on the forenoon of the 3rd Inst.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, December 25.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr R F Finn, Extra Asst Comr, Jhansi Commission,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, 27TH DEC.

At the Investiture of the Star of India on the 1st of January two Grand Crosses will be created: the Maharajas of Jodhpore and Jheend.

There will be six (Peight) new Knight Companions: Mr. Robinson, late Acting Governor of Madras, General Ramsay, the Rajas of Purneah and Nahun, Rao Dada Sahib of Indore, General Runnodeep Sing of Nepal, Raja Gunpat Rao, Faiz Ali Khan.

Among the new Companions of the Order will be Mr. R. B. Chapman (Financial Secretary), Mr. Bullen Smith, and Baboo Degumber Mitter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE PRINCE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 27TH DEC.

On Christmas day the Viceroy gave a State dinner at Barackpore and afterwards an evening party in honour of the Prince of Wales.

On Sunday the Prince visited Chandernagore, receiving a cordial reception from the French officials. This morning the Prince of Wales attended the Polo Match played at Barackpore by Muniporees under charge of Doctor Brown. The Prince then proceeded to Calcutta by the river, arriving at Chandpal Ghaut at 11-45. The Prince then received visits from the Nepaulese and Burmese Ambassadors and the Maharajas of Benares, Johore and Purneah, the Rajas of Jheend and Nahun.

In the afternoon the Prince of Wales inaugurated the new Zoological Gardens just formed under the auspices of the Lieutenant-Governor.

he Prince of Wales then attended the Garden Party given by the Lieutenant-Governor at Belvedere which was a brilliant success.

THE PERAK EXPEDITION.

PENANG, 27TH DEC.

A reconnoitering party at Soonjee Ujong has surprised the Malays when repairing their stockades. The Malays were repulsed with a loss of 5 killed. On our side one Ghoorka was killed. The stockades were occupied and the troops are encamped very close to the enemy's position preparing to make an attack.

LONDON, 22ND DEC.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices barely supported.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 11/16.
3 per cent. Consols for Account.....	93⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.....	104½

LONDON, 23RD DEC.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4 11/16d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅛d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91½
4½ do. do.	92
5⅓ do. do.	96
3 per cent. Consols for Account	93⅛
5 per cent. French Rente 1872.....	104½
Bar Silver.....	56½.

The Market rate of Discount is ⅜ lower than the Bank rate.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following:—

Reserve of Notes	£9,812,500	Dec.	£562,500
Bills Discounted..	£18,625,000	Inc.	£437,500
Bullion	£22,625,000	Dec.	£625,000

The sum of £270,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Arrivals.—Eva Carvill.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 24TH DEC., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	53,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	13,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	15,000	do.
Total Week's Imports of Cotton ..	138,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	555,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	173,000	do.

In Surats during the week a fair business has been done

LONDON, 24TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers .....4 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been devoid of animation.

7lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 9d.
8½lbs. do.	8s.
40s. Mule Twist	0-11½

3 per cent. Consols for Account ..... 93⅛.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 104½

The Market rate of Discount is 1/8 lower than the Bank rate.

The sum of £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Arrival.—Napier.

Departure.—Scio.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

27TH DECEMBER.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 56 hours, 24 minutes.
Minimum time, do. 2 hour, 31 minutes.
Average time occupied, 8 hours, 7 minutes.

MR. MONIER WILLIAMS is at present at Patna the guest of the Commissioner, Mr. Metcalfe.

MR. COCKERELL SMITH, attorney-at law, has been ordered by the Calcutta High Court to be struck off the rolls of the Court. But he may be reinstated on his producing good certificates hereafter.

MISS CARPENTER arrived at Dacca on Monday week last. A grand meeting in her honour was held in the East Bengal Theatre Hall on that day. The Philanthropic Society, Dacca, presented her with an address, and she delivered a lecture on the occasion.

THE quantity of Cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to Foreign External Ports and Foreign Indian Ports during the month of November 1875 amounted to 24,790 bales or 96,71,892 lbs. or 12,336 117-196 candies, qual in value to Rs. 20,92,917.

HUSSEERABAD was quite excited on Monday the 20th, we learn from the Agra paper, by the arrival of the special train for inspecting the railway extension to that important station. The work is said to have been pronounced good, and the line will be opened to the public by or before New Year's day.

THE *Indian Mirror* is glad to learn that the Government has at last decided upon investing a few Bengali gentlemen with the Order of the Star of India, at the Chapter to be held in Calcutta, on the 1st proximo. At present are mentioned two names, *viz*, those of Babu Digumber Mitter and Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur. They will have the honor of being created C. S. I's.

A LONDON correspondent of a contemporary says, that the extraordinary competition amongst the Indian "Specials" of the London dailies in regard to telegraphic accounts of the Prince's visit, has induced the proprietors to take a calmer view of the situation, and to doubt the necessity for paying enormous sums of money in order to forestall news by the regular mail. They have, therefore, come to an understanding amongst themselves that, excepting the *Times*, they will discontinue all telegrams, trusting to Reuter's daily advices and their own mail letters. This resolve has been acted upon since the departure of the "Specials" from Bombay.

We learn from a contemporary the following particulars regarding the attempt to murder Dr. Tyler, the Superintendent of the Agra Central Jail:—"Dr. Tyler, it seems, was inspecting the carpet factory at 10 A.M., and was addressed by a prisoner, who said he was ill. While the Superintendent was stooping down to ascertain the state of the man's pulse, bricks were thrown at him from several parts of the barrack. The two constable orderlies who were in attendance on Dr. Tyler hurried him out of the place as soon as possible, but not before he had sustained some injuries, which are, happily, not severe. An inquiry into the circumstances attending the outbreak has been instituted, and six prisoners have been identified as the ringleaders. No attempt to escape from the jail appears to have followed upon the attack on the Superintendent."

THE stewards of the Calcutta Races should be thankful to the Prince of Wales for having procured for them an amount of donations for the race fund such as has never been equalled at any race meeting in India. The following is, according to the *Englishman*, a correct list of the donors. Foremost in the list comes that good sportsman and friend of racing, Kanja Ahsanulla, Khan Bahadur, with Rs. 3,000. Three Rajas, Harendra, Krishna, and Komal Krishna, and the Paikpara Rajas, have each given Rs. 2,000, whilst Raja Narendra Krishna has given Rs. 1,200. The Maharaja of Darbhanga has given Rs. 1,100, and the Maharajas of Gwalior, Jaipur, Rewa, Johor, and Hatwa, Kumar Harendra Kishor Sing, Rai Latchmipat Sing, Rai Dhanpat Sing, and Babu Anodaprasad Rai have each given Rs. 1,000, Sir Salar Jung and Shaik Esau Bin Kartas have each given Rs. 800, the Nepaulese Ambassadors Rs. 700, and the Maharaja of Visianagram, Babus Dwarkanath Biswas, Bhagabati Charan, and Prasad Das Mallik have given Rs. 500 each. Altogether Rs. 24,100 have been given.

THE following is the correct reply of the Prince of Wales to the address of the Corporation of Calcutta:—

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your welcome to the Capital of British India.

It is a great personal pleasure to me to find myself in a city so full of historical associations connected with our Empire in the East.

It is a still greater gratification to be received with such demonstrations of loyalty to the British Crown, and to see on every side the marks of prosperity and contentment, of intelligence and progress.

I will convey to the Queen your expressions of loyalty and gratitude to Her Majesty, and to the Princes of Wales what you so kindly say of your regret that she was unable to visit India.

The Princess, I can assure you, very sincerely shares this feeling. She would most gladly have accompanied me, had not the fatigues of such a long journey, and the necessity for watching over our children at home, proved insuperable obstacles.

I feel certain that every day I remain in India will deepen and strengthen the impressions of interest in the country and its people, which I have always felt, and will thus realise your anticipations of increased pleasure from my longer stay among you.

THE Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, referring on Saturday last to the black edged columns in his paper of the day previous, says that he would have used any other colour had it been possible to do so, his object being only to excite observation. Some people seem to have thought that a reflection on the Prince of Wales was intended, but that intention is, of course, disavowed. The Editor says:—"We sought to draw attention to some of the evils which have become almost chronic in the city; and which have moved the citizens to indignation, and which has been again and again expressed by all sections of the press, apparently in vain. The people have expressed this on many occasions; and even the protection which the law provides has not availed to preserve them from some of the evils which they have deplored in vain. It seemed as if no efforts would rouse the administration from their attitude of listlessness, as regards the complaints of the people. The only intention of the black lines was to draw that attention; and if we could have printed them in bright coloured ink, we should have preferred that course, as it would have better answered the same purpose, without giving rise to possible misinterpretation of its object. We thought this sufficiently clearly set forth in the paper, without a chance of its application to the Prince of Wales."

AN accident happened on the 17th instant on the Rajpootana State Railway. On that evening a salt train from Sambhur ran off the rails near the bridge over the Jallana between Sanganese and Kanota Stations. It appears that one of the rails near the bridge was up for repairs, but yet the engine with 38 waggons behind it crossed the bridge and did not overturn till it reached the other side. The driver was thrown out and severely injured, and now lies in a very precarious condition at Jeypore. Four or five waggons next the engine were smashed to pieces when it ran down the embankment. As usual the train was being driven at a quicker speed than is allowed, and there was not sufficient break power on the engine to stop the great weight it was drawing. Soon after this an engine was despatched with a truck, carrying a crane, to the scene of the accident; but the jib was not sufficiently lowered, and the machine did very serious damage to the Bangunga bridge; this is an arched girder bridge and will not admit of anything passing through higher than the chimney of a locomotive. The travelling crane from Agra, which was despatched to the scene of the Jallana accident, unfortunately had not its jib lowered, a precaution which should have been taken before despatching it; the consequence was that two or three of the arches were drawn out of position.

THE *Bangoon Gazette*:—The inquiry into the conspiracy case before the Town Magistrate, will be resumed at once. It would be premature to make any comments at this early stage of the proceedings, but from the evidence already elicited, it appears, that the leaders drew largely on the credulity of each other in regard to the numbers of fighting men they could bring into action. One of them said he was good for 500. Another for 50. And one very sanguine individual promised to bring 3,000 to Messrs. Bulloch Brothers, Pazoondoung premises, and another 3,000 Chinamen from Thayetmyo. The want of arms seem to have been a sad disappointment. We always thought that every Burman possessed a Dah. We accord to that, judging from the want of this formidable weapon experienced by the leaders, that we were mistaken. Although there can be no doubt that any attack on the Military, or arsenal would have been speedily defeated, the people living in the town and suburbs have reason to be thankful that the rising did not actually take place. From the evidence already given, the question of prisoners was settled in quite an off-hand style. Moung Bwah, one of the leaders is stated to have disposed of the question raised by Moung Myet about the inconvenience of keeping prisoners, by agreeing to have them all killed. It is a pity that the would-be leaders cannot be disposed of in a similar free and easy manner. It would at all events have an excellent effect and save a great deal of trouble. The evidence brought forward on the trial of Moung Bwah in the Magistrate's Court shows that he and his deluded followers "made offerings to rats" swallowed "charmed rice" and "chunam pills" and believed that they were invulnerable to gun shot, or dhas, or spears.

THE Chief Court of the Punjab has ruled that the Rajah of Nahun is a semi-sovereign prince, and not amenable to the jurisdiction of our Courts. The Court also holds that only proceedings *in rem* can be taken against a sovereign prince, and that there are no such proceedings recognised by the law of British India; the result being, therefore, that if a Rajah, such as the Nahun Chief, chooses to lay aside his sovereign dignity and trade in our territories, he is entirely free from any suit or proceeding at law in respect of his trading or dealings outside his own State. The result of this ruling is, remarks the Lahore paper, that the Nahun Chief will be able to laugh at his creditors in British territory. He will be at liberty to carry on business within those limits, make use of British Courts to recover his own dues from British subjects, and avoid paying his own debts by taking refuge under a technical plea such as the one which has just been decided in his favour. We hope in an early issue to publish this important judgment, as it will be interesting to those British subjects who may be confiding enough to trade with "semi-sovereign princes," and it may have the effect of preventing traders from being victimized by an overconfidence in the honour of the so-called "semi-sovereign" chiefs. The conduct of the Sirmour Rajah in the case just decided and in several others, notably the well-known Dera Dhoon case, should have called forth the displeasure of the Government of India, and it speaks badly for the British love of honest and fair dealing, when a man who can behave as the Sirmour Rajah has done is singled out for decoration with an Order set apart for those whom the Queen delighteth to honour. If many more such instances of misbestowed dignity occur, the Order of the Star of India will be a decoration, which honourable men will hesitate to accept.

CONSIDERABLE efforts appear to have been made in Calcutta to release the old Wahabee Ameer Khan from prison. On this subject the *Indian Daily News* writes as under:—"Grave as was the offence which was proved against Ameer Khan, no one who has read the story of his connexion with the Wahabee fanatics can doubt that it was in order to enforce a necessary moral lesson, rather than to protect itself from any real danger, or even inconvenience, that the Government originally prosecuted him, and has subsequently refused to interfere with the judicial sentence which justly enough made him a convict for life. The man, however, is in his 80th year, and cannot have much longer to live; and at this particular time, when the imagination of the people is more or less touched by the prospect of a visit from the future King of England, the heart of Ameer Khan's only surviving daughter has conceived the hope of sharing in the general joy, by challenging the representative of Royalty to be Royal—to exercise, in fact, the prerogative of pardon. To this end, a memorial, signed by a number of persons of many races and professions, has been presented to the Viceroy; the whole burden of which, as we are happy to see, is an appeal to the clemency of the Crown. It is added that the friends of the old man will give any security for his future loyalty that the Viceroy may see fit to demand: though, if the chief boon sought were granted, most persons will see that it would be needlessly poisoned by a reservation which every one must see to be merely technical. We have no desire to prejudice the poor old man's chances of obtaining freedom, by expressing any opinion as to the probable result of this touching appeal; but this much we may say, that if political reasons should not compel the Viceroy to withhold a consent to which his heart must feel inclined, the entire public opinion of the country will applaud a generous use of power."

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab during the week ending 27th November, were 11,897, against 13,151 in the previous week Seven deaths were registered under the head of cholera,—the number in the previous week being 30. Only 2 villages have been infected in the week. Up to date the total number of villages infected is 670. The cholera deaths shown by districts were as follows:—Gurdaspur 3, Delhi 2, Ferozepore 1, and Umritsar 1. Cholera in an epidemic form has ceased. In the Gurdaspur district the disease was entirely confined to 3 previously-infected places, only single deaths were registered in each of them. In the city of Delhi 2 deaths were registered. The village of Baggah Kalan in the Umritsar district and the town of Muktsar in the Ferozepore district became newly infected: only single deaths were registered in them. One hundred and three deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 69 in the previous week. Gurgaon, Jhang, Sirsa, Ferozepore, Lahore and Peshawur are the districts most affected by the disease. It is also prevalent in the district of Umballa, Mooltan, Loodhiana, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Great mortality prevails in the districts of Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Umritsar, and Lahore; Mooltan and Montgomery are also unhealthy. There continues to be a marked improvement in the health of the Sialkot district. The rest of the districts continue healthy, considering the season of the year. The large towns, with very few exceptions, are suffering from a high rate of mortality. The towns of Kartarpur, Tanda and Urmar and Jullundhur are excessively sickly. The deaths registered in them give an annual death-rate of 261, 129 and 105 in each respectively. The towns of Sirsa, Karnal, Rahon, Umritsar and Wazirabad are also very unhealthy. A very fatal epidemic of fever has prevailed for some time in the small town of Kamalia in the Montgomery district. The deaths registered in the week under review give an annual death-rate of 319 per mille of population. There were 568 male and 498 female births registered.

ASSISTANT SURGEON RAHEEM KHAN, Khan Bahadur has just published a work containing a descriptive list of the native drugs used in Lahore and Umritsar, a collection of which has been sent by order of the Punjab Government to the Netley hospital. On this work *Indian Public Opinion* remarks as follows:—In the *brochure* Dr. Raheem Khan has published he has given the botanical as well as vernacular names, by which the drugs which he has included in his list are called, and a short description of their various properties. In his preface he points out the curious but interesting fact that "in the whole range of medicines supplied by Government to the dispensaries throughout India, there is scarcely one vegetable or animal drug for which no Indian substitute can be found. Of course they require a slight chemical manipulation in order that they could be administered in smaller doses and with quicker effect." These remarks, the author explains, are only applicable to the vegetable and animal drugs, for as regards the European mineral drugs, with the exception of a very few, found in nature in a state of comparative purity, such as alum, common salt, nitre, borax, carbonate of lime, chloride of ammonium and sulphur, no Indian substitute can be found; but this is simply owing to the ignorance of the native druggists in the science of chemistry. The author's researches have also led him to the conclusion "that with a very few exceptions, provided a general pharmaceutical knowledge be imparted to the native druggists, India can well afford to become independent of its supply of European vegetable and animal drugs; and if some of our Indian graduates be enterprising enough to devote themselves to practical pharmacy, or, for the sake of their country's good, undertake to impart a knowledge of practical chemistry to their countrymen, then India can entirely depend upon her own resources so far as drugs are concerned, and thus save the State an immense outlay yearly made on that score; for in no kingdom of nature is India second to any country in the world." If these facts are really borne out by experience, the Lahore paper adds, we should think it was time for the Government to do all in its power to encourage a study which will be productive of such advantageous results.

WE are told by the *Indian Daily News* that amongst the other entertainments arranged for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Rajah of Munnipore has sent down forty of his best polo players with their ponies. These men have arrived in Calcutta under the charge of Dr. Brown, the Political Agent at Munnipore, and, we believe, a match is likely to be arranged between them and the Calcutta Polo Club. Dr. Brown has also under his charge a number of men and women from the different tribes on the North-East Frontier, amongst whom are four Munnipore heralds known as Kow Saaha. These men are picturesquely dressed; and armed with their spears and shields, dance a kind of Highland reel; four musicians, who play on a kind of one-stringed fiddle, accompanying their music with chants, descriptive of the deeds of their Rajas; three Tankhool Nagas, specimens of a very warlike tribe, north-east of Mnnnipore, still very untractable. With the exception of a small piece of cloth hanging from the waist they are quite nude. There are three other Nagas from the north of Munnipore, and three from the hills between Munnipore and the Burmese Valleys, each representing different tribes: three Khongjai Kookies, a warlike tribe to the south of the Munnipore Valley, allied in language to the Looshais; three Kom Kookies, a peaceful tribe, remarkable chiefly for their enormous ear rings; sixteen Kowpooe males and fifteen females. These are from the Cachar District, to which place they emigrated from the Munnipore hills on account of the raids of the Looshai tribe. The women are all young and unmarried [here's a chance], dress picturesquely, and dance in a quaint but pleasant manner. Eleven Cacharies whose tribe at one time were rulers of the entire district, and the family of the old Rajas belonged to this tribe. They claim to be of Hindoo blood, descendants of the Pandol Bhim, but there is no foundation for this pretence. Six Thado Kookies, another branch of the Khongjai tribe, and two Looshais, specimens of that tribe, which more especially six years ago gave so much trouble by raiding on British and Munnipore territory, that an expedition had to be sent into their country to punish them. Since then peace has been maintained. Seven Meekers who bring with them a wooden shaft fixed on a bamboo support, which they worship with a peculiar dance. Dr. Brown is of opinion that this rite has a phallic origin. This race was said to be cowardly, but recent experience shows that as coolies they exhibit great courage and steadiness under trying circumstances."

THIS morning (Dec. 1) writes the *Times'* Paris correspondent, at 8 30 a m., a new and curious trial of locomotive engines for drawing tram cars on the line from St. Germain des Pres to the Porte de Chatillon was made in presence of M. Alphan, Director of the Works of Paris, of several members of the Municipal Council, and other notabilities. At 9 o'clock the car carrying about 40 people and drawn by the engine, arrived at the Porte de Chatillon after having done the distance from St. Germain, 4,500 miles in 16 minutes. On arriving at the Porte de Chatillon the engine was reversed, and I got on the outside platform of the car, on which I returned to St. Germain des Pres. The engine, which is a verticular locomotive, is enclosed in a framework exactly like half an ordinary tramcar, with a small white chimney whence the almost imperceptible smoke escapes. We made the return journey in 14 minutes, there being a slight slant back. We met about 250 horses of all sorts in cabs, carriages, waggons, and even some being ridden. We also passed several waggons whose horses, like those of all countries in a similar state, were left to themselves, but not one was frightened. All looked at us curiously, but seemed to silently express their satisfaction at being spared the fatigue of dragging the heavy car. I also noticed that the engine stopped very quickly. Three different times we were brought to a stand-still within 5ft. Opposite No. 13 of the Chatillon-road, the rails to avoid a gutter, take so sudden a turn that I looked forward to it with some apprehension, but we passed it without the least jar by slightly slackening speed. At the corner of the Rue de Rannes there is almost an angle, but we easily got round the corner without slackening speed or experiencing any shock. A little further on, a carriage was in our way and was somewhat slow in getting off the rails. We stopped with a slight bump, but quicker then we could have done had we been drawn by horses. We traversed in this way a most populous quarter, and when we stopped at the Place Saint Germain des Pres a great crowd greeted the arrival of the train with loud applause. According to these experiments the idea of steam tram cars is likely to be successfully carried out. The Government seems warmly to support the system which it is proposed to apply to ordinary roads, thereby making railway communication at a *minimum* expense. This is a great question, and may have the most considerable consequences on the economy of the future and on internal trade. I have no intention of treating the special questions connected with the invention, but I may state that according to well established calculations a locomotive which consumes a shilling's worth of coal at French prices in 12 hours, and worked by a driver and stoker—that is, which costs with all expenses 10s. a day, replaces the £2 10s. required for the maintenance of horse, food, grooms, &c. Naturally such a question may be more fully developed, but it interests not only France but the whole world. I believe, however, that in England such a traction engine would be against police regulations.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

ALTHOUGH, as a rule, we prefer to observe an impartial neutrality as regards the subjects more or less eloquently discussed by our chaplains and missionary clergy, yet we are free occasionally to quote and to comment upon seasonable words uttered in our Indian church pulpits, or on public platforms, when we chance to come across topics of the day there suitably handled in a liberal (as well as reverent) spirit. It would be closing our eyes to the momentous change which has come over the old aspect of missionary work within the half century included in the period of the late Dr. Wilson's residence in this country, if we presumed to consider this question other than one of urgent public importance. The speakers at the S. P. G. meeting at the Town Hall would have done well to point to the contrast, which, to say the least, is striking between the Prince of Wales's prudent and just remarks on the subject (to which we referred last week) and the prohibition of all mission agents by the Honourable East India Company within their territories in A. D. 1800. We have the more pleasure accordingly at this season in giving space in our columns to those passages selected from a sermon on this subject, lately delivered at Belgaum by the Chaplain, Rev. C. Walford, M.A., which, as they seem to be the thoughtful expression of an active as well as educated mind, and the result of careful observation, deserve a favourable notice:—

From a glowing description of the characteristic scene in the life of the Prophet Elijah enacted upon Mount Carmel (1 Kings, xviii. 42—44) the preacher passes to the subject immediately before him, and proceeds to trace, in the growth of the various churches and Christian missions planted in different parts of the civilized world, an expansion corresponding to that of the "little cloud rising up out of the sea like a man's hand."

. . . "In this land, too, where God's providence has placed us, in this vast empire, the Government of which for the furthering of His own good purposes He has entrusted to British rule,—a trust we dare not faithlessly abandon,—how steadily has the light of truth been advancing. How has it penetrated, if it has not yet dispelled, the mist and the gloom of heathen superstition! How have the misleading lights of a false philosophy faded their feeble fires before the brightening dawn of the sun of righteousness!"

. . . . I would not for a moment disparage the grand imperishable results of the labours of other associations, which at the cost of a vast outlay and through the unwearied efforts of devoted men, have by various agencies promoted the great work, which *all* are seeking to advance.

. . . . . To those who mark the signs of the times, our missions in India twenty years ago formed a subject of encouraging hope, in comparison with the long lethargy of preceding centuries. And then we had to witness the most hopeful of these undertakings swept away by the hurricane of the mutiny. But even this calamity only for a moment damped the energies of those who sought in return for cruelty, and treason, and massacre, to offer the blessings of the Gospel of Peace. They knew that "the fierceness of man may yet be turned to the praise of God," and in the end lasting good be brought out of temporary evil . . .

Events of recent occurrence can scarcely fail to remind us how extended, and, thank God, how secure is the British rule in India. We can scarcely be indifferent to the marked expression of universal loyalty which, from a vast multitude of various creeds and various nationalities, welcomed our illustrious visitor to these shores. We can enter in some degree into the feelings which must have stirred his heart as he stood for the first time face to face with fifty princes of famous descent and noble birth; some of whom could trace their royal ancestry as a proud antecedent to the reign of our Saxon Alfred, or the Norman conqueror. We can understand how deeply impressed that scene will ever remain in his memory as he beheld, not so much the gay and glittering spectacle which met his eye, but the hearts of these representatives of all India's princes bowed as the heart of one man in a true and loyal devotion that could not be mistaken, to the throne of England. Of this our Prince was well assured by them, of which none can misinterpret; and we can well believe, what the highest of our rulers has publicly stated to have been the fact, that, as he passed through the crowded streets and thronged roads, in a procession which to many minds recalled the scenes of a Roman triumph, he, upon whom all eyes were fixed, was simply overwhelmed by the new sense of the deep responsibility which rests on those who are called to rule over interests so vast and races so numerous. . . .

. . . And yet the name of India, which calls up scenes of surpassing grandeur, at the same time cannot fail to suggest thoughts of unspeakable sadness. Certainly *the* wonder of modern times is our Indian Empire, uniting so many separate races by their common allegiance to the Throne of England. And in the marvellous expansion of our dominion in the East, may we not trace the gradual out-spreading of the little cloud, rising up out of the sea, like a man's hand?

But if it is a thought of justifiable national pride to reflect that a small band of English heroes has conquered so vast an Empire, is it not unspeakably sad to have to own that, after two centuries of conquest, the greater part of these our possessions are still in the darkness, of moral degradation, and spiritual death, of a Church, how little [illegible] we done to add lustre to this brightest jewel in the British Crown! Allowing that for two centuries past we have held large possessions in India, and for more than one have been virtually masters of it; yet it is only from the year 1814 that we have directed any organized system of missionary efforts in this land. Up to that date it was the acknowledged policy of the East India Company to ignore and shut out Christian teachers from their territory. If any such came out, they were forbidden to land, or to seek a home, or to open a school in any but foreign settlements. Thus it was that in A. D. 1800 English missionaries of the Baptist persuasion printed the first copy of the Gospel in the Vernacular at the Danish Mission Press at Serampore, in Bengal, whence, at the present day, a vast stream of religious and secular literature in more than one native language still flows forth. Again, when late in the day England was moved by a sense of her obligations, and desired to send forth missionaries to this land, those who first came on what seemed so hopeless an errand were not English clergymen, but Danes and Germans; and the Church of England was left to shame by the devoted labours of Baptist and independent ministers. And now, when in answer to the urgent appeals of our Bishops, we are awakening to the need of better organisation in our mission agencies and are preparing to endow two new Bishopric in Southern India, for which purpose, through private liberality and the gifts of our great Church associations, £40,000 have been raised, yet the provision for supplying the deep spiritual needs of this country is wholly inadequate, since, counting all the many agencies employed, there are but 550 ordained European missionaries in India (and of these only 220 belong to our own Church) to supplement the more hopeful efforts of 380 ordained *native* pastors, and the work to be accomplished is the conversion of 160 millions of our native fellow subjects.

. . . . If we turn to the brighter side of the picture, and reflect on the wonderful change which within the life time of the good and learned pioneer of Christianity just taken to his rest (Dr. Wilson) has passed over this wide field of Christian missions, we are met by doubts and suspicions not altogether unreasonable, as to the trustworthiness of the basis on which we rest our encouraging statements. On the one hand persons of long experience declare their conviction that these missions are producing good and lasting results. They assure us that a great revolution, moral and religious, is visible in its effects; whilst others are no less strong in convinced that our missions here are costly failures. Suffer me, brethren, to quote to you the words of one who has a right to be heard, from his intimate connexion with the Government of this Presidency for thirty years. . . . . "I assure you," says Sir Bartle Frere, "that whatever you may be told to the contrary, the teaching of Christianity among 160,000,000 of civilized Hindoos and Mussulmans in India is effecting changes—moral, social, and political—which for extent and rapidity of effect are far more extensive than anything which has been witnessed in modern Europe. In the course of 50 years Christianity has made its way to every part of the vast mass of Indian civilized humanity, and is now an active power, operative in every branch of life."

Another valuable testimony to the same effect I gather from the Rev. W. Sherring's learned work on Protestant Missions in India. "The land is being spread over with a net-work of Christian converts, who like stars in the sky are so many small luminaries, shedding light on the surrounding darkness. If the direct results are wonderful—and we can point to 320,000 converts to Christianity, with 320 *native* ordained pastors, besides 120,000 under instruction in mission schools, numbers which have increased 60 per cent. in 10 years,—see if the indirect benefits of these widespread mission efforts, proceeding from some 1,200 different central stations, are not yet more wonderful. It is these devoted labourers who have been the pioneers of the great work of national education, standing in the front of this important enterprize. They have been everywhere striving to make people more civilized, happier in their social relations, more honest and true. To them must be attributed the zeal now shown on every side in female education. By their translations into the languages of both religious and secular books, they have spread a desire for knowledge; and through their teaching new forms of religion have sprung up, moulded by Christian truth, and leading vast numbers away from superstition to a clearer, though imperfect views of God and their relation to Him. They feel and acknowledge their loss of ancient landmarks; whilst their former condition of stagnation is rapidly disappearing before the life-giving influence of education, civilization, and Christianity."

. . . And shall we do nothing, who have removed these landmarks of ancient Brahmin superstition, who have introduced together with secular education the refinements of modern infidelity to the enquiring and active minds of the people of India? Shall we do nothing, as a church, to leaven this all-powerful intelligence into the sanctifying influences of our Holy Religion? . . . . Lastly, this view of the encouraging results, which must be traced originally to the teaching of Christian ministers of various denominations, as well as of the momentous character of the revolution which it is silently producing, is not held by the missionaries, or by enthusiastic statesmen, alone. In the Report presented to the House of Commons by the Government of India in 1873, you may read this signal testimony to the good and lasting effects, and to the hopeful prospects of our Christian missions. . "Government cannot but acknowledge the great obligation under which it has been laid by the benevolent exertions of the 550 missionary clergy, whose blameless lives and self-denying labours are rapidly infusing new vigour into the national life, and preparing the vast populations now placed under English rule, to be every way better men and better citizens."

. . . . Contrast this valuable record, the promise surely of yet better things to come, with the prohibition of the settlement of any missionary in English territory in India (a law in force up to A. D. 1813); and can you not trace thankfully in these past sixty years the great [illegible] which has led to bring up out of the sea like a man's hand?"

* These statements are supported in a remarkable manner by the testimony of the native press, to which we referred last week," as admitting that "State Colleges and Schools are distancing the magic of native youth of idolatry and prejudice, and leading them indirectly to the Brahmo Somaj." They are helpful to the destruction of popular superstition, &c

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—WATSON & Co. have a choice selection of articles suitable for NEW YEAR'S GIFTS for Ladies and Gentlemen, 8 and 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will state that the report to which circulation has been given that the Duke of Sutherland is a shareholder in the Suez Canal Company is quite incorrect. His Grace is not a shareholder nor was he ever at any time a shareholder in the Suez Canal Company.

I write as a personal friend of his Grace, who is now on a tour and may not see the statement which I know he would desire to correct.—Yours, &c., W. H. R.

Calcutta, Dec. 23.

*** We are sorry, for the Duke's own sake, to hear he is not a shareholder. But is "W. H. R." quite sure that he knows all his Grace's private affairs?—ED. *B. G.*

"POSITIVE" INFORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read the recent letters re above in your able journal, I may be allowed through the same medium to put a plain question to Mr. J. Scott, Agent for the "Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited," at Bombay.

Has the said "Positive" Company ceased to transact new business in Canada, and from what date?

Trusting to receive an immediate and definite reply from him in your journal, so that others equally interested in the above Company may be benefited as well as myself.—I am, &c.

BUS.

Nagpore, 25th December.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the letters which appear from time to time in your columns anent the Bombay Co-operative Society be any criterion to go by, as to the interest evinced in it, it is evident that its working is very keenly watched. Some of these have advocated winding up the concern altogether, while others have simply expressed their dissatisfaction and regret at being shareholders, without suggesting any means by which they (the shareholders) could recoup that which they have already lost, and work the Society profitably for the future.

That this can be done is sufficiently proved by the flourishing financial condition of similar societies at home, and it does not require much demonstration to prove, that a business of the kind, wherever established, based on "ready cash" principles, and the capital or carrying on which is subscribed for without accruing interest, backed up, moreover by a large connexion, must of a necessity prove remunerative.

The contrary however unfortunately up to the present has been the case with the local institution, and the cause of this result there can be little doubt must be attributed to its past expensive management.

Now, however, as it is understood that radical changes have taken place in this respect, I would suggest to those interested in its success, to withhold hostile criticism for a time, as, by adopting an opposite course they will simply be throwing opprobrium on the Society, thereby injuring their own interests, or, to use a vulgar but expressive saying, simply be "cutting off the nose to spite the face."

With all its shortcomings, however, it cannot be denied the Society has done good at least in one respect—viz. in that it has in a measure kept down the price of European commodities, and, were it now to be wound up without a fair trial, I have little doubt those instrumental in bringing it to grief would regret having done so, on finding the European shops take advantage of its collapse as they undoubtedly would, and raise their prices.—Yours, &c.

DAN.

27th December.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 22ND DECEMBER.

THE weather is far from cold for this time of the year. We expected a good cold season after the recent rains we had. The sky has been overcast with clouds since the past two or three days, and the weather-wise prognosticate some more rain. It will not be quite welcome to the cattle, but it will tend to set in a keen cold, which will drive away all sickness from the place.

The officials of the S. P. and D. Railway Company who lately came down to Kurrachee, after examining their respective departments, have left for Bombay *en route* to Lahore. They have expressed themselves to be satisfied with the efficiency of the permanent way and the rolling stock. Mr. Jabez Lightfoot, the auditor, has won the good will of all he came in contact with during his short stay, by his agreeable manners and kindliness of disposition. It is whispered to your correspondent that on the completion of the "missing link," the head office of the Company is to be removed from Lahore to Kurrachee. This would be a move in the right direction. I only wonder why the change should not be effected now instead of hereafter. Lahore is reputed to be an oven, and almost every evening in June and July the thermometer stands at a 100 deg. As for Kurrachee it is needless for me to say that it enjoys the reputation of having a very salubrious climates. Leaving aside, however, the climate out of consideration, expediency and facility for the transaction of business alike suggest the desirability of making Kurrachee the head quarters of the S. P. and D. R. Company. The heads of departments could at any time within 24 hours go to the other end of the line for attending to its supervision and its wants. With travelling auditors, divisional engineers, traffic managers, and loco superintendents, a wholesome check could at all times be exercised over every portion of the line. In the temperate climate of Kurrachee the brains of the officials would be more at ease to attend to all knotty matters which require an undisturbed mind and a vast amount of thought.

Our annual masonic subscription ball comes off on the last day of the year. Each ticket of admission to it sells for Rs. 10. Our well-known citizen, Mr. Berrie, who is now on a visit to England, had started a lottery in connection with it which was approved of by the public. Col. Dunsterville, the strict and stern District Magistrate, issued a circular to the effect that the originator of the scheme and the subscribers to it would all be prosecuted criminally, and hence it was knocked on the head. Reading in your paper about the existence of "social cliques" in Anglo-Indian communities reminds me of the existence of the evil in these parts. This is the only rare occasion on which the "upper ten" mix up with the middle and lower classes in the ties of one common brotherhood.

The Judge of our local much-abused Small Causes Court has determined to sit every day on the bench during the Christmas holidays, in order to cl

SIR FREDERICK HAINES.

(*Madras Mail*, Dec. 23.)

A few hours hence will witness the departure from among us of one who is beloved by all who know him. Eulogies on those who are about to say "Farewell" are so common, that we almost hesitate to remark upon the career of the outgoing Commander-in-Chief; but it is no figure of speech to eulogize Sir Frederick Haines. The soldier of thirty-seven years' service, who saw Feroozeha and Chillianwallah, and worked in the Crimea, may well stand on his fame without the assistance of superlatives. That terrible struggle with the children of Runjeet Singh can made so great an impression on military minds, that he who took part in the campaign as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in Scinde will not likely to be forgotten. How desperately Sir Frederick was wounded, is, perhaps, scarcely known to the bulk of people with whom his fine presence is familiar, and yet he came through a "baptism of fire" that few would have survived. It is not, however, of the past services of Sir Frederick Haines that we wish to write to-day: to them, we hope to return on a future occasion. Our present object is to say a few words on what may be called the personal side of his career—his manner of dispensing patronage, and his social characteristics.

As to the former, we believe it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that Sir Frederick leaves Madras with a perfectly clear conscience. Of course, we do not mean to say that every appointment he has made has been absolutely unquestionable—that would be absurd. When there are many claimants for a post it is impossible but that opinions should, to some extent, differ as to the individual on whom the prize should be bestowed. To satisfy every one in dispensing patronage is absolutely impossible. But we mean to say that the name of our departing Commander-in-Chief has never been associated with a "job." He has never had a hand in any of those disgraceful pieces of favoritism which eat like a canker through the official body, poisoning the sources of zeal and energy. To say this, is to say no light thing. Jobs have been so frequent of late years in India, that for one high in authority to escape contamination is no easy matter. All honour to him then who does so; he may have the proud satisfaction of knowing that his conscientious dealings are thoroughly appreciated by his subordinates. The general public takes but an ephemeral interest in flagrant instances of favoritism. To the world at large, a more than usually iniquitous job merely means a nine days' wonder, to be talked about, sneered about, and perhaps printed into print about. But to the circle of disappointed ones, it has a deeper significance. To them, it means the sapping of all motives for work, disgust, and discontent, a burning sense of injustice. The injury that is done to a service by a series of jobs is almost incalculable. The harm arising from the inefficiency of the jobbee is a mere nothing—it is the heart-burnings of the superseded ones that are dangerous. They may smoulder only, for open flame among members of a service rarely answers; but they are none the less destructive in their effects. Happy the man, then, who can on relinquishing a post of authority say, with a clear conscience, that he has never exerted his power to the unworthy ends of nepotism and favoritism at the expense of justice. Such an one we believe Sir Frederick Haines to be. Were it meet to do so, we could instance cases in which he has overlooked the interests of his own intimate friends, in order to give strangers that which he considered their due.

In society, Sir Frederick has always been immensely popular. He is a capital specimen of the English gentleman. Genial, hospitable, of singularly captivating manners, liberal, manly, and with an inexhaustable appreciations of amusement in all its branches, he is the very man for society. His house will long have been the rendezvous of those who are able to entertain others—amateurs, musical, pictorial, dramatic. A first rate cricketer, he was the life and soul of the Bangalore Club during his tenure of the Mysore command; and it was a pleasure to see a life General standing "point" with men of all ranks around him. A remarkably good "point" he was too, and a good "hat" as well. Since assuming the Presidency command, he has given up the cricket field,—which indeed it was unavoidable he should do—but his sympathies are still much with the game. That he is idolized by the rank and file, scarcely needs saying—more than that, they are deservedly proud of him. He looks a soldier—and a soldier of soldiers. He thus takes with him the good wishes of all classes, and if, as is believed to be certain he returns from England in the spring to succeed Lord Napier of Magdala in the Commander-in Chief in India, his appointment will give unmixed satisfaction in Southern India, where he has now lived nearly ten years. There are great changes impending for the Madras Native Army, and it is a matter for great congratulation that in the ordinary course of events, those changes will be initiated by one who is so well-known and revered by that Army as Sir Frederick Haines.

THE ROYAL TRAIN ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

The carriages built by the E. I. Railway for the use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and party are now approaching completion, and have been tried as to their running properties and comfort, and may be pronounced a great advance on anything that has hitherto been done in India in the way of carriage-building. The train in its external appearance cannot of course differ very much from the ordinary carriages to the non-professional eye, though there are improvements that are obvious to practical men. The general appearance of them is one of chasteness rather than of splendour, and comfort has been sought in all the arrangements rather than the mere gratification of sight. The carriages are painted cream colour externally with chocolate sunshades. The ornamentation consists chiefly of the Prince's plumes and Royal insignia, not obtrusively shown, but still sufficiently indicative of the use for which they are intended. The train in its construction is essentially on the American plan, which admits of locomotion from end to end, though the train may be made up in any order so as to place the Prince's carriage at any part of the train should he care to be exclusive. We cannot hope in any very limited description to notice all the arrangements, which are very complete, and reflect the highest credit upon the taste and skill of Mr. Pearce and his subordinates. As may be supposed the various carriages differ in thestyle of fitting; but there is not one that is not essentially "first class" as that term is generally applied to railway accommodation, rising from that to all that can be done in the way of chaste comfort, where neither characteristic has been sacrificed to other. The carriages differ also in their "feet," or wheels. With a view to render them as steady as possible, some are mounted on eight wheels and some on six; and occasional trips are made with a view to test the steadiness of running under various conditions. There is no doubt that increased length of carriage tends to steadiness and ease in running, and also as a consequence to less noise. The carriages will be mounted in accordance with the results arrived at in these experiments; for they are so built that the wheels and bodies are separable and can be changed at will almost. In this respect it will readily be seen that so far as running is concerned the best results will be attained. The carriages are fitted for the most part very plainly, that is, for State carriages. The floors are covered with India rubber, and then with carpets of a neat pattern, of which the prevailing colour is green. The sides of the carriage consist mostly of polished wood-work, teak as the principal material, relieved with satin wood mouldings and ornaments. The roofs are painted cream colour with a band of gold and ivy leaf entwining, exceedingly chaste, and conveying as good an impression of coolness as is perhaps possible in a Indian railway carriage. The general fittings are electro-plated, and being of the pattern of the Company's works at Howrah under Mr. Pearce. The saloon is upholstered in green Morocco leather, and is furnished with couches, chairs, table, &c., supplied by Messrs. Lazarus & Co., which are of course consistent with the general style of the carriage. Another smaller saloon is upholstered in purple velvet, and is fitted up to match, and this also will be finished in style nearly corresponding with the other except that the seats are fixed and not loose furniture, as in the Prince's saloon. The sleeping room of the Prince and its accompanying arrangements are all that could be desired. The former is upholstered in blue flowered silk, and consists of a couch-bed, a reclining couch-chair, table, &c. It might be truly said that all these might also claim the description of "easy;" for they are truly such, as far as it is possible to make things easy in a railway carriage. The adjoining arrangements evidence consideration for every possible requirement with accommodation for an attendant. The carriage is fitted with an enamelled or porcelain bath supplied with hot and cold water; and while everything is indicative of thoughtfulness, there is nothing gaudy or obtrusive, or that seems made only to look at rather than to use. In the Prince's apartments the panels of the carriages are fitted with flowered patterns in Berlin wool-work, covered with plate glass. These are the work of a lady in Howrah and form a soft relief to the general absence of obtrusive colour. It would require a much larger space than we can devote to-day to the justice to the work and workers in the building of these carriages. And if the Prince is not satisfied with them, he will be more fastidious than we have conceived him to be. They are a credit to the Company, their Superintendent, and all concerned in the production.—*Indian Daily News.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage at Breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

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THE PERAK EXPEDITION.

(*From the Correspondent of the "Indian Daily News."*)

Penang, Monday, 6th December, 1875.

The Abyssinia, with Crawfurd in tow, having four companies of the Buffs and 3-5th R. A., arrived at Penang on the 3rd; the Malda with Brigadier-General Bourke and 400 of the Goorkas arrived late the same evening. China troops under Major General Colborne have landed at the mouth of the Perak river, and have worked their way up the river as far as Passir Sala, the place where Mr. Birch was murdered, had two or three slight brushes, taken two stockades and 4 guns, but nothing has been heard from them for nearly a week. The China force is composed of 300 men, 500, 250 men, 10th Madras Sappers, one Company Major Nicol's Battery, 2nd Brigade, R. A., and a Naval Brigade. Col. Cox, with two companies of the Buffs, landed at the mouth of the Larcot river, and is proceeding towards the Perak river, 27 miles off, (River runs here north and south for about 60 miles, parallel to the coast, then turns after a tortuous course, west) and halts at Qualla Kangsor, until the rest of the Indian force arrives. Four companies of the Buffs under Major Morley, and Captain George's Battery leave here this afternoon; will arrive at the mouth of the Larcot river to-morrow, and be landed in three detachments, and marched to join Colonel Cox. Brigadier General Ross proceeds at once to join Col. Cox at Qualla Kangsor, which place is to form the base of operations, for the Larcot field force. Another outbreak having been reported near Malacca, the Goorkas under Colonel Clay with a party of Artillery and one Company of the 10th moved there at once. The Philomel gun-boat is also ordered there. Plan of operations—Perak and Larcot Field Forces work in combination although from different bases. Perak force works up North, throwing out parties on either side to crush any petty Rajahs who make themselves objectionable. Larcot force first disposes of a Rajah about 4 miles from Qualla Kangsor, then turns south doing its work slowly, but effectually. The two forces will meet at a place called Bsliang on the Perak river, equidistant from each force, where the greatest opposition is expected. The Rajah has sent in to try and make terms; it is supposed he has only done so to gain time. Commissariat arrangements are fair, but provisions are very scarce and dear. Force well and in good health; climate and country better than expected, but troops much troubled with leeches and musquitos. More directly I have nothing to write. Telegraph open to-day—anything important will telegraph. *Times'* correspondent and Reuter's agent went to see how Gen. Colborne was getting on. The Agent, while engaged in chasing an active wiry old cock, got a bullet through his arm; he bears the bullet on his chain, arm in sling, and goes about with a great deal of pride.

Qualla Kangsor, 12th December, 1875.

Nothing of importance since I last wrote. Troops are being pushed up here as fast as the Engineers can put up huts for them, and the Commissariat can forward supplies. It is a great pity that a coolie corps was not sent out with the force, labour in this part of the world being very scarce and frightfully expensive; a common Chinese coolie receives one rupee a day, head men of 25 get 30 dollars a month, while the Indian would be quite satisfied with eight rupees a month and his rations, besides being more docile; the Chinaman will only just do what he pleases and if any pressure is put upon him, throws down his load and runs away. The O. C. the R. A. was rather astonished the first time his guns were carried on the march by coolies; the guns and carriages were dismounted and the different loads arranged for the march when a mob of coolies appeared, who no sooner caught sight of the loads mounted at them with a yell, chattering and jabbering like a troop of monkeys or devils, whipped them up and bolted off with them utterly regardless of any order or arrangement. It will be utterly impossible for him to go into action until the same coolies are handed over to him for a week's constant drill, so as to teach the coolies to know their own loads, to keep in their places, and to shatter less. I then he will have to take his chance that on the first shot being fired the coolies won't put down the guns and bolt, and leave him in the lurch. The troops are in excellent health and spirits, not a patient in hospital, but have very heavy fatigue duties to perform, working from 6 to 8-30, 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5; this is not bad, considering that in India their fatigue duties are merely nominal. Qualla Kangsor is as pretty a place as you want to see; from my hut looking north, you get a very beautiful view of two reaches in the river (here 250 yards) for 3th of a mile, the banks heavily clothed with jungle and ranges of hills (from 800 to 5,000 feet) rolling away in the distance. Climate hot and humid but not altogether unpleasant, with a nice breeze from the north blowing until 12 P.M., when it dies away, and about 4-30 P.M. springs up again from S. E. and generally blows all night. In the east the hills are lower, and not more than two miles distant. I fancy we shall cross the river and proceed in this direction so as to cut across the enemy's line of retreat; later having done that, if he still holds out (which is very much doubt) we shall march straight down on him, and whichever force arrives first will give them a thrashing. The Rajah I mentioned before who was supposed to be likely to give trouble has sent in to say he is the Governor's greatest friend, and if the troops are only withdrawn will come in at once. The political agent believes this, but in my opinion he is only humbugging, as he steadily refuses to allow a single egg, fowl, or drop of milk to be brought over to us. News has just been brought that the Rajah Ishmeal has sent in to say that his women and children are starving, that he has no control over his people, and if a few bags of rice are sent to him he will come and see the Governor at once. A few days now will settle what is to be done. I am sorry to have to report that Dr. Collis of the Buffs had an attack of sun-stroke the day he landed, and had to return to Penang. Force is distributed as follows:—½ battery, 350 Goorkas, 200 Buffs at Malacca; 100 Buffs at Bukit Gantang; 500 Goorkas and 200 Buffs at Campong Boyah; 100 Buffs, 50 Goorkas, ½ Battery and Madras Sappers here. The post is going out, so I must close.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE MOBILIZATION SCHEME FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

(*The Times.*)

When in the last Session of the late Liberal Ministry the Secretary of State for War announced that his Estimates provided for the creation of an Intelligence Department, the proposal met with none of the opposition other military changes introduced under the Cardwell *regime* had provoked. All parties were agreed that the time had come when forces so vast numerically, so various, and so costly as our own required the addition to their staff of a special branch which should study the exact application of each member to its proper use in case of emergency. The functions of the new officer brought upon Head-quarter Establishment were not at first generally understood, nor, indeed, strictly defined. Many supposed that his duties would comprehend merely the carrying forward on a larger scale the duties hitherto performed efficiently though to a very limited extent, by the Topographical Department of the War Office. But we have reason to know that Lord Cardwell from the first desired that the new Bureau should aid in work far more serious and practical than the mere mapping and translating which, though necessary duties of the strictly professional part of a well-organized War Office, are far from being its whole end; above all, that it should assist in the preparation of such a scheme for the mobilization as should insure that, if national danger came, we should have the means at hand for utilizing to the fullest advantage such means as the nation actually possesses. It had been pointed out to him in the plainest terms that, as things stood up to 1873, all the care and expenditure lavished on details, even supposing each reform perfectly successful, merely put the country in the position of one who accumulates the materials for a great building, looks carefully at the quality of the stone and wood, and even carries his care down to the minutest inquiry into the excellence of petty fittings, but omits to charge the architect with the preparation of the plan on which these varied materials are to combine in the complete building he desires to occupy. To put it more shortly. Though we possess Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers of every branch, and even Reserves of various classes, if a threat of invasion were suddenly to be faced, no one would know what he himself or any other man was to do, or whether the battery he will have to take his chance that on the first shot being fired the coolies won't put down the guns and bolt, and leave him in the lurch. The troops are in excellent health and spirits, not a patient in hospital, but have very heavy fatigue duties to perform, working from 6 to 8-30, 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5; this is not bad, considering that in India their fatigue duties are merely nominal. Qualla Kangsor is as pretty a place as you want to see; from my hut looking north, you get a very beautiful view of two reaches in the river (here 250 yards) for ⅜th of a mile, the banks heavily clothed with jungle and ranges of hills (from 800 to 5,000 feet) rolling away in the distance. Climate hot and humid but not altogether unpleasant, with a nice breeze from the north blowing until 12 P.M., when it dies away, and about 4-30 P.M. springs up again from S. E. and generally blows all night. In the east the hills are lower, and not more than two miles distant. I fancy we shall cross the river and proceed in this direction so as to cut across the enemy's line of retreat; later having done that, if he still holds out (which is very much doubt) we shall march straight down on him, and whichever force arrives first will give them a thrashing. The Rajah I mentioned before who was supposed to be likely to give trouble has sent in to say he is the Governor's greatest friend, and if the troops are only withdrawn will come in at once. The political agent believes this, but in my opinion he is only humbugging, as he steadily refuses to allow a single egg, fowl, or drop of milk to be brought over to us. News has just been brought that the Rajah Ishmeal has sent in to say that his women and children are starving, that he has no control over his people, and if a few bags of rice are sent to him he will come and see the Governor at once. A few days now will settle what is to be done. I am sorry to have to report that Dr. Collis of the Buffs had an attack of sun-stroke the day he landed, and had to return to Penang. Force is distributed as follows:—½ battery, 350 Goorkas, 200 Buffs at Malacca; 100 Buffs at Bukit Gantang; 500 Goorkas and 200 Buffs at Campong Boyah; 100 Buffs, 50 Goorkas, ½ Battery and Madras Sappers here. The post is going out, so I must close.

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THE DILEMMA.

(*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for November.*)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of December 21.)

One more incident in the campaign must find a place in our story. The force of the rebellion was now got under; Lucknow had been finally captured, and there was no longer any regular army in the field to oppose the British troops; but various fugitive bands still remained to be put down, and detached columns were moving in pursuit of these all over the country. Kirke's Horse was attached to one of these columns, and a squadron under Yorke's command was halted one hot day in May in support of a couple of horse-guns. The dust and the attack on a straggling village held in force by the enemy. Yorke and the guns had been detached to the right of the line, where they found themselves in front of a small enclosure surrounded by a low mud wall, and the artillery officer had begun to fire on the place, which appeared to be full of men, by way of having something to do—for the position was not of importance, as it must be abandoned if the main village were taken—when a half-company of European infantry came up, which also had been detached to the right. "I am to skirmish in front of that tidy little fort," said the officer in command of the detachment to Yorke, as he passed by the spot where the squadron was halted; "but as soon as they begin business over there"—pointing to the main column—"I mean to go in, and have a try at the place—a grand assault all to myself;" and Yorke was struck by the cheery appearance of the young fellow, who had the bright cheeks of a man fresh from England. This half-company was now skirmishing in open order before the little enclosure, freely replied to by its occupants and had got so close to it that the guns were obliged to stop firing, when Yorke saw the officer wave his sword and make a rush forward, while all his men jumped up and followed him. The wall was broken in parts, and the officer vaulted over a gap and disappeared inside followed by about half his party, while the rest came crowding up to the spot. "Well done!" cried Yorke, "he has carried the place," —and pushed forward with his squadron over the plain up to it. It took less than a minute to cover the ground, but by the time he got to the enclosure the assailants were in trouble; the advance was stopped, the men were huddled up together under shelter of the wall, and firing over the gaps in it, while several of those who had got in were scrambling back again.

"What is the matter?" said Yorke, riding up to them; "and where's your officer?"

"He's too badly hit to bring off," said one of the fugitives, loading his rifle mechanically as he spoke; "it's as much as I could do to get away myself," and indeed the man was bleeding profusely from a wound in his shoulder.

The enemy were now swarming back to defend their post, and keeping up a warm fire from the roof of the houses within it and from every opening, to which the soldiers replied from outside the wall. There was a narrow lane running from front to back of the enclosure, and Yorke looking along this over the gap in the wall which faced the end of it, could see the bodies of some half-dozen Europeans lying in the roadway, and one, the officer, half sitting, half lying against the side wall. At the end of the lane was a little crowd of the enemy, some standing boldly out, others partly under cover, all firing down along it towards the gap, while the British soldiers at the other end replied from outside.

The soldiers in the lane seemed all dead, but Yorke could see the officer moving; and without stopping to think, he rode his horse a few paces back, and then putting him at the gap, cleared it at a bound into the lane.

The enemy on seeing him jump over showed in still greater numbers, and from all sides the fire seemed converging on him, while he was now in the way of his own people, nearly filling up with his horse the whole of the narrow road. And it seemed as if he must certainly be hit. But all round the enclosure immediately inside the wall was a narrow passage, and he turned aside into this as by instinct, finding for the moment comparative shelter, and then dismounting and leaving his horse there ran up the lane to the wounded officer, and lifting him up tried to carry him back. But the burden was a heavy one, and he would have failed of his purpose but that two of the soldiers, following, examples his had also come over the wall to help him. Without further they made good progress, but it seemed as if the end of lare would never be reached, although the distance to be traversedwas only a few yards. Close and many whizzed the bullets, and, almost filling up the lane as did the little party, it seemed as if they could not escape. At last one of the two soldiers fell on his face, and Yorke and the other stumbled and nearly let drop their burden. "He's killed, sir," said the survivor, after looking for a moment at his comrade—"it's no good waiting for him;" and they pushed on and at last reached the wall, and handing their burden over, followed themselves, Yorke's horse—not Selim, but his second charger—having been shot in his absence, and took shelter behind. The surviving soldier, however, had been shot through the thigh, and Yorke with his usual good fortune got off with a bullet through the skirt of his coat.

Outside the place were now drawn up the whole of Kirke's Horse, the commandant himself having ridden up to the gap to see if he could help his comrade; five minutes afterwards the enclosure was abandond by its occupants, the main village having just been carried, and Yorke mounted on a trooper was soon in pursuit with his regiment, and busy cutting up the fugitives trying to escape across the open plain. He never saw the young officer again, who, he afterwards learnt, died the same evening of his wounds; but he lived long enough to tell the story of his deliverance; and Kirke, who had witnessed the conduct of his second in command, reported it in such terms that Yorke was at once awarded the Victoria Cross. And not long afterwards, the fact of his promotion to regimental captain having been recorded in the Horse Guards, the promotion of Captain Arthur Yorke, V.C., Bengal Native Infantry, to be major in the army, appeared in the *London Gazette*. This was indeed promotion, Yorke's own officer at first in one day. And he had the Gazette all to himself too, for that the appointment of brevets for the campaign had already appeared, including Kirke's promotion to lieutenant-colonel, and appointment to C. B. True, the Crimea had made field rank something cheap; still the rise was a great one, for a subaltern in a contemned service to major in a distinguished regiment, and few men even in those days had gained the rank in less than eight years' total service. Surely there must be a career before him, if he pulled through the war without getting knocked on the head; Falkland had been twenty years in the army before he got his first brevet. Ah! poor Falkland! Already his career and his fate were almost forgotten, covered by the pall of brave men who had fallen during the war; and the days of the Residency defence seemed to have faded away into the shadowy past, so much had happened since.

And yet in one respect those memories were fresh enough. The young man's passion was as strong as ever, and his success was valued mostly because it seemed to give him reason for his hopes. He had been in correspondence with Olivia ever since they parted, although from exigencies of duty and interruptions to posts the letters were but few and not been numerous; but Yorke though he could trace in them, as he read them again and again, the course of change from despair to resignation, and then to a revival of interest in life and the future, while through them ran a vein of sympathy and tenderness which the young man recognised with ecstasy, as indicating some approach towards his own state of feeling. And yet, he could see that any reciprocation of his passion was as yet altogether foreign to her thoughts; and although he felt a constant impulse to declare his devotion, an instinctive feeling that she was not yet prepared for such a declaration restrained him from committing himself. It would sound cold on paper, too, he thought, and I should not be there to reply to the objections she might put forward to her first husband, and to press all that could be urged in reply of our exceptional circumstances. No: I will wait till I can reveal my love in person, and have her sweet face before me to inspire me with fitting words.

And now the time seemed coming, for the hot season was nearly over, and the rains were at hand in which marching would be hardly practicable, and the enemy being almost everywhere put down, the army was now to be distributed in cantonments. And Kirke's Horse, after a twelvemonth spent under canvas, which had converted the raw levy into seasoned veterans, was established at an out-station, in a district which had lately been recovered from the rebels, where the officers set about repairing the roofless bungalows of the former occupants, while the old sepoys' lines were restored for the men. It was just on arriving at this place that Yorke got the news of his promotion. The army would be in quarters for three months before taking the field again, and Yorke thought his chances good of getting leave for a part of this time. And a few weeks in a hill station, with the opportunity of seeing Olivia daily, almost hourly, as her trusted friend, would be worth years of ordinary cantonment life. For Olivia was still in the hills. Her intention had been to return to Europe and join her father; but the road had not been safe for travellers, and her new journey was deferred till the next cold season—a journey I hope she will never make, thought the young man with bounding heart.

But a disappointment awaited him. The regiment had hardly encamped in their cantonments when Kirke was attacked with fever, and Maxwell ordered him off to the hills. The commandant and second in command could not both be absent at one time, and Yorke was fain to stay behind in charge of the regiment. And what was worse, that in writing to Olivia he expressed his disappointment somewhat too pointedly, but in her reply there seemed to be an unusual reserve, and a pang of fear came over him lest he should have built too solid hopes on the anxious wishes for his safety, the almost affectionate solicitude for his welfare, which her letters had expressed while the campaign lasted. Ah! thought he, will the day ever come when I shall be able to pour out my passionate love without fear of rejection, and she in return may give me the desire for my presence without shame, and, putting aside the short episode of her first marriage, be ready to centre her hopes and affections on me?

Sprague, who had been serving during the latter part of the campaign with the Mhanpahad Levy, after recovering from his wound, had now got his leave; and the happy fellow wrote from the hills that he was to be married immediately, and then to leave his bride after a two months' honeymoon, while he returned to the old scene of parting from the dear girl," he wrote to his friend; "but what is to be done?" I object on principle to long engagements, and it would not do to bring her down to the plains until Pandy is completely disposed of. By the way the charming widow is looking as beautiful as ever, and her mourning becomes her exceedingly"—does she wear regular weeds I wonder? thought Yorke as he read this—"but I have my doubts as to her living with her mother Polwheedle is a wonder. You must look out for your chances, my boy, for her son is up here, and staying in the house—her son by the late Captain Jones, you know—and the old lady is making tremendous play on behalf of young hopeful, who is a very unlooking fish. By the way, I haven't congratulated you yet on your brevet majority and V.C., which I do now heartily, my dear fellow. What luck you have had, to be sure! Here am I, only three months your junior, and not even a captain yet, and no chance of a brevet as far as I can see."

This reference to Mrs Polwheedle's son by the late Captain Jones did not cause Yorke any misgivings, for he had already noted in his visits to the hills from Olivia herself; but the concluding part of the letter left an unpleasant impression behind it. What jealousy there must be in human nature, he thought, when even a good fellow like Sprague puts down my honours to luck! I don't think I should have grudged him his brevet promotion, or called him a lucky fellow, if it had been he who had earned it.

"Mrs Pelwheedle's son, Mr. Jones, of the late Bangle-poor Rangers, has come up on six weeks' leave," Olivia had told Yorke in one of her letters.

"I am afraid that if I were to derive my notions of the army from him, I should hardly 'wership the military profession,' as you once accused me of doing. However, it is very pleasing to witness the mother's pride and unbounding belief in her son. You have sent me a most implied scolding for continuing to share a house with her, but she is greatly changed and very kind, besides, I could not set up housekeeping for myself in a place like this"—surely I may take this as encouragement? thought the young lover with a thrill of ecstasy—"Even if it were worth while doing so for the short time I have to remain in India." Here the reader was cast down again: did this mean that she saw through his intentions and did not wish to give him hope? "My cousin Rupert Kirke," the letter continued, "has also come up here, as of course you know, and it was such a happiness to hear from him so good an account of you after all your hardships and hairbreadth escapes. It tells me that you have undergone the fatigue and heat even better than himself; and he has also told me, what I never could persuade you tell to me yourself, how you earned your Victoria Cross. People say that it is easy to get accustomed to danger in time. I never could. Even in the dreadful times of the Residency, when all the others seemed to become indifferent, I used to tremble at every shot, feeling as if it must take some valued life; and all through this dreadful war I never take up the newspaper without a shudder, although one is bound to look on in calm face." Yes, indeed, thought Yorke, as he put the letter to his lips before folding it up, no one carried a braver presence than this noble woman!

In another letter Mrs. Falkland described Sprague's wedding, on which occasion she had helped to attire the bride; and, in expressing the general regret that Yorke could not be present to act as his friend's best man, added, that her cousin had been very useful in arranging money matters for her, as she was quite ignorant of business.

"Through his kind officer I have been able to receive the pension which I only lately learned that I was entitled to; and I have not scrupled, as he is so near a relative, to make use of the money he has kindly placed at my disposal until I can hear from my father, and so repay Mrs Polwheedle what I am indebted to her." Idiot that I am, cried Yorke, on reading this, never to have thought of placing my purse at her disposal! A pretty friend I am, truly! No wonder she should find her cousin useful, when the obvious fact never presented itself to me, in my stupidity, that she must have been in want of money for present needs. Olivia in want of money, while he had ever so many months' pay lying undrawn at his credit! And for the moment Yorke felt quite jealous of his commanding officer for having shown this kindness to his cousin.

(*To be continued.*)

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